tember last:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867,

MY DEAR SIR: Returning home from a
visit to the copper and iron mines in the
Lake Superior region, I find your letter asking me to atttend the Border State Convention on the 12th instant, and also an invitation from T. J. Wilson Esq., Chairman of the
Republican Union Committee of your State.
Will you please explain to the convention
that I am unable to be present, having promised to speak in various parts of Ohio, and ised to speak in various parts of Ohio, and with but a few days of his correspondence, business, etc., accumulated during my ab-

I shall watch the proceedings of your convention with the deepest interest. The country scarcely realizes how sorely tried are the faithful Union men of the Border States, esfaithful Union men of the Border States, especially Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky, (the States of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri being administered under happier auspices.) When in Kentucky last June, just before the meeting of Congress, I was pained and saddened at what I heard from its most reliable citizens of the arrogant and domineering conduct of the dominant rebel centiment there, and it convinced me that sentiment there; and it convinced me that the House of Representatives should at least inquire, as in July it resolved to do, into what kind of constituencies had elected the representatives they sent to the national councils At the same season, although some of our friends hesitated, when Mr. Kelsey, of New York, offered his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky had republican State governments, so that the vote on seconding previous question was a tie, I gave the casting vote in the affirmative, because I hon-estly thought it was a most important and a most timely inquiry. It is time to settle what is "a republican government." If a State which enfranchises by the tens of thousands every man who bore arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who nation, and along with them every man who took efficial oaths of allegiance to a so-called government which could only exist on the ruins of the republic, and, at the same time, disfranchises by the tens of thousands other men who are free citizens of the United States and unmistakably loyal—if such a State has a republican government. I would like some learned jurist to inform us what would be an anti-republican government. If a State where loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the Union in it darkest hours of trial is punished. loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the Union in it darkest hours of trial is punished by ostracism, outrage, and dishonor—and the hitterest enmity and bloodiest hostility to the republic is the surest passport to social distinction, to public honor, and to official trust—if that kind of government is one the United States is to guarantee—and that means to secure, to indorse, to protect—our Revolutionary fathers must have sadly mis-Revolutionary fathers must have sadly mis understood the meaning of the language they placed so solemnly and emphatically in the Constitution. I will not insult their memories

y believing it.
I have the fullest faith that the Congres. which has dared to defy rebel hate, and Ex-ecutive obloquy and reviling, will not allow such conduct to pass unrebuked. It is their duty to protect loyal men everywhere, and they will do it. Sneered at and denounced for sending investigating committees South, when the President's policy had ripened into that crop of riots, outrages, and massacres, the legislation which grew out of these investigations have been endorsed since by all who love loyalty and abhor rebellion throughout the land. And, though their first duty when

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGI

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

their Dictator boastfully proclaims destroyed down to only "a few remaining splinters," is n a more pernicious treason than would have been disunion under the abhorred dogma of the right of secession; if to believe that the

adicals will resort to any usurpation or tyrancal abuse of power they may deem necessa y to retain control of the government for the ake of their selfish personal aims and benefit; if to believe all this, and to hold these traitor conspirators and radicalism generally in unmitigated abhorrence, prove the disloyalty of Kentucky, then indeed she is m st surely distoyal, and there needs no investigation to prove her disloyalty. It is undeniable that such exactly is the belief and abhorrence of full four-fifths of her citizens, including among them at least nine-tenths of the superior worth and intelligence of the State.

But if to have signalized the valor of her chivalric sons in all the wars in which the na-

tion has been engaged, and especially in those many wars with the fierce, brave Indian tribes of the Northwest, which saved the early settlers of Indiana and Ohio from the tomahawk and scalping knife; if to have been always true to the Constitution with a heart-devoted admiring love; if, when she had a population of not more than two hundred thousand, she manifested that devotion by being the first State to denounce the attempted usurpation of the New England party of that day in their attempt to punish political opponents by sedition laws, which the nation, under her lead, so signally condemned; if to reject, as she did, with almost perfect unanimity, the dogma of nullification; if to have sent more than one hundred thousand men into the Union armies during the late war, despite the most perfidious maltreatment by the Federal gov-ernment and its tyrannical military com-manders; if all these constitute a proper claim of loyalty, then Kentucky muy rest proudly on her recorded honors and patriotic worth, bidding defiance to all her maligners, yourself included. Such, and such only, is the defence that she will make before the great tribunal of national opinion to which

ou have so rashly appealed. Should you and your associate traitor conspirators accomplish your desire to have her reconstructed, she will make no resistance. for the plain reason that she has no means of resistance. This you all know full well or you would not have the temerity to attempt the perpetration of such an enormous outrage. But he would be rash indeed who should venbut he would be rash indeed who should ven-ture to promise that her submission will con-tinue a moment longer than necessity com-pels. When her patience is worn out, when she yields to the influence of the old revolu-tionary maxim, "that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and unfurls the standard of reledion we have avery research to know of rebellion, we have every reason to know that at least one-half the gallant men who served in the Union armies from Indiana will flock to her rescue. From the fact that only two base nobodies could be induced to pretend to represent her at the recent Border State Convention, we may well infer that her own sons will aid her with almost perfect

After making a falsely exaggerated statement of those whom Kentucky has enfranchised and of those she disfranchises, you say, "it is time to settle what is a republican government." Well, this has been settled to your hand by the recent luminious exposition of Senator Trumbull, in which he decides that the question does not depend at all upon that of enfranchisement or disfranchisement. Yet you pretend that the assumed dereliction Kentucky from your standard of right in this particular subjects her to reconstruction under the clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government. To this pretension Senator Trumbull has given a most satisfactory response—so satisfactory as to supersede all necessity for any other, and you will be left to the refutation given you the ablest lawyer of your own party. He says: "For Congress, under the plea of regulating suffrage, to declare such government anti-republican, would

destruction of the Federal Constitution, which | The Issues and Prospects of the Campaign. (From the National Intelligencer.)

> We wish to say a few words as to the issues and prospects of the campaign, We shall do so frankly, and without reservations. The ause of right has everything to gain and othing to lose by truth.

> We believe that the issue will be decided by the people in reference to the great princi-ples of human liberty, economy, and justice to the rights of labor involved in the contest,l and not upon the personal merits of the rivat candidates. This is right and proper. I General Grant were as respectable, able, and experienced a statesman as Governor Seynour, we still could not support one whose election would perpetuate the rule of the cruel, cowardly, and corrupt Jacobins who, for three years past, have sat upon the country like a blight. If General Grant were pledged to rid the country of these bad men. instead of being their supple tool, we should then be at liberty to compare his personal qualities with those of Governor Seymour, and the contest would become one of men, ather than principles.

> The object of nominating Grant was to per-betuate the rule of the Congressional Jacobins. This is what they went to Chicago for, the object of their platform, and all their present exertions. Examine that platform, test the speeches of Colfax and Grant, or their etters, and we find no promise that the country is to be relieved from the domination of the Congressional despotism which has afflict-ed it. General Grant declares explicitly that he "has no policy." They are to make one for him. They are to stay in power; the Sumners. Wilsons. Conklings, Schencks, Butlers, Washburnes, Wades, Drakes, Xyes, Donnellys, Ashleys, the horde of miscreants who have taxed and plundered the people beyond ndurance, violated the Constitution, enacted ego supremacy, and in their own words, in a ime of profound peace, have "put a sword to the throat of every man, woman, and child in

We are to have no relief to the laborer, none to the tax-payer, to commerce, to the South, or to the suffering industries of the land. There is, say they, to be no change—only the old despotism, and the same set of tyrants as those who are now robbing the

The conservatives, however, respond to the popular demand for a change. They promise reform. They begin by expelling the Jacobins from office. These plunderers, avowed enemies to the laborer, to human right, to ocial order, to national pacification and renciliation-enemies, we had almost said to gency. the human race-are to be driven to retirement They may, perchance, retain their ill-gotten plunder and enjoy their gains; but enceforth the laborer is no longer to be their

prey and victim. Their exactions are to cease; and they, too, must work for a living.

When the New York Convention met it had two courses open to it. One was to emulate that which met at Chicago, to make its bargain with the powerful class interests which had group up and fottened by the war—the had grown up and fattened by the war—the manufacturers, the national banks the bond-holders, the whisky ring, the cotton thieves all in short, of the powerful interests which have fattened at the expense of the people. Had this course been pursued, the Democacy might have conciliated the friendship of hese cliques and interests, and it could have alled on them, as the radicals have done, for rge sums in order to carry on the campaign. They could thus have raised ten dollars where hey can now raise one. There would have been no lack of money, for these interests

old the majestic capital. His forehead was a harmony. The huge brain had expended been no lack of money, for these interests well know that money thus spent would bring and pressed it forward until it overshadowed the other features of his face. His overshadowed the other features of his face. been for the conservatives to have fallen short of their duty. They chose a nobler and a manlier, we dare to add, a wiser part. They planted themselves on the side of the masses against the spoilers. They grasped in honest and honorable alliance the hand, horny hand of the laborer, to find in return a friendship which might be depended on. They demanded of the spoiler that his exactions should well-formed regular and intellectual girths. The queen of England has for some time strange, smouldering, intelectual light. There was a singular look in that dark deep eye. It neither seemed to look at your form or feasier, should explain the spoilers. They grasped in honest and honorable alliance the hand, horny hand of the laborer, to find in return a friendship which might be depended on. They demanded of the spoiler that his exactions should well-formed regular and intellectual girths. To have done this, however, would have large, dark and deep-set, and filled with a

ugly maids of honor, and I am told she asserts

band.

The queen of England has for some time

ing of the masses all over the land, very well afford to do without New England Yet, each there we shall do well as compared with the vote of 1864. We shall add heavily to our out of that year, and shall curtail very considerably the average party majority of the maining of the power of a prophet over his disciples, and he often reminded me of one of those we have no idea that this party, even after party and impired missionaries of early Christian times, who converted others by the force and have not been the stock than that of Lisbon, many years ago, since this, in place of destroy to find the power of a prophet over his disciples, and he often reminded me of one of those will be a made of the power of a prophet over his disciples, and the often reminded me of one of those when the power of a prophet over his disciples, and the often reminded me of one of those when the power of a prophet over his disciples, and he often reminded me of one of the siderable country to fament and mourn, and that the power of a prophet over his disciples, and the often free memory of Mr. We reproduce this extraordinary language.

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advocate legislation outside of it. If Congress can overstep the limits of the Constitution in one respect, why not in all? If necessity justifies such legislation, and Congress is to be the julge of the necessity, is this not tantamount to saying that the majority may legislate at will? What then becomes of the rights of the minority? Where is the security for the independence—nay, for the personal liberty and the prosperity of men who happen to be under the Congressional law? The Constitution is the will of the whole people of sand eight hundred in all of the points defining the results of the first named the rising of the sea destroyed more lives than did the earthquake itself at other points; over six hundred persons were drowned, and now people are perishing from the want of water.

The damage done is immense. The custom-houses, of Iquique and Arica have been totally ruined, and more than eight millions dollars worth of property destroyed in them. And the state of the control of the Constitution is the will of the whole people of the country, formally and solemnly expressed. It is not simply the will of the majority.

This morning an express has arrived from

NUMBER 46.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than are month will be charged twenty-five cents persquarefor each a serious after the first.

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atricity confined to their own business, and ad-

ed. It is not simply the will of the majority, but of the whole people. Every citizen recognizes it as the supreme law, and no good man, and reports that all of the cities of that de-

BEFORE THE

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB, Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday Night September 10th, 1868.

Mr. Thomas M. Green, being introduced by George R. Gill, President of the Young

Men's Democratic Club, said: My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: When I last

had the pleasure of addressing a Maysville audience from this stand, I was a candidate for office, necessarily resting under the suspicion that my every utterance was dictated by motives of personal ambition and private To-night I am here as a free man to advocate the election of others, content to do my own humble duty as a citizen and son of old Kentucky, the fruitful mother of us all, and satisfied with the privilege of uniting my voice with yours in hailing with acclamatic joy and hope the nominations by the New York National Democratic Convention.

It is hardly necessary for me to state to a Maysville audience, that from the beginning to the close of the war, I was a Union man, condemning, in many things, the policy of those who were charged with the administration of the affairs of the government, but notwithstanding that difference in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the end that the Union, around which so many glorious recollections clustered, might be preserved. But, if you will pardon the egotism which alludes to one's individual course, I do not feel the slightest embarrassment in addressing a Democratic audience, in favor of Democrat ic candidates, standing upon a Democratic platform; for I am conscious that ever since since, in 1862, the continued aggressions of the dominant party in control of the Federal Government rendered the organization of an opposing party necessary to the preservation of even some slight portion of the publiberties, I have acted with that party in Kentucky which has been in full fellowship with the Democracy of the nation. The Representatives in Congress for whom the true Union men of Kentucky voted, recorded their votes side by side with those of the Representa ives elected as Northern Democrats, upon all the questions which arose during the war. And in 1863 the Kentucky Legislature, then controled by staunch friends of the Union, congratulated the country upon the brilliant vicories won by the Democrats in the preceding campaign: and pledged themselves, that so soon as the war was brought to a close by the surrender or overthrow of the rebellion, they would cordially unite with the National Democracy and with the people of the South to secure to the latter the restoration of all the guarantees which the Constitution gives to States or individuals. I know not how that pledge can be redeemed by Conservative Union men in any other way than by casting their suffrages for the candidates of the Na-tional Democracy; since there is no other organized party in the land which even proposes to restore to us the Union under the Constitution, the grandest fabric of liberty ever vouchsafed to man, which it cost our ancestors so many sacrifices to establish, and to preserve which your sons poured out their life blood free as gushing water. [Applause,] That Constitution, is better than any form of government which is likely to emanate from the erain of the malignant partisans who are now ruling and cursing our country; and that it may be preserved unharmed, the great mass Union men of Kentucky, intend to cast their votes, in November next, for Sey-

But there are some prominent gentlemen who have in past times been trusted by Conservatives-I thank God, a very few--who are opposed to the fulfillment of the pledge made by the Union people of Kentucky or to any co-operation with the National Democracy. One of them, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon, Wm. H. Wadsworth, the ablest man of his party-the ablest man of any party in the State-has given, in speeches at Flemingsburg, Ky., and Greensburg, Indiana, the reasons why, in his opinion, we should not go back to the "bran and husks" of the Constitution, but should unite with the Radicals in their purpose o revolutionize the form and character of our Government. If at the mention of his name, any one anticipates from me personal denunciation of Mr. Wadsworth, he will be disappointed. Even were this appropriate to the occasion or nec essary to the purpose in view, I could not do it while my heart is yet sad and heavy at the separation from one whom I long followed as a political leader and whom I still value as a personal friend. [Applause.] And if, in answer to his recent speeches, I should quote from those delivered by him while he vas our admired Representative, it will not be for the purpose of convicting him of personlinconsistency-for that were a small matter, indeed-but rather because, distrusting my own capacity to meet him in debate, I prefer that the argument against his present positions shall be met by his own eloquent deliverances when he was the foremost champion of the Union, of our system of federated republicansm, and the public liberties. Stripped of th brilliant rhetoric, of that gorgeous beauty with which he glothes his ideas and knows so well how to make "the worse appear the bet ter side," his reasons why Union men should act with the Radicals are four.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DURING THE WAR. The first is the allegation that during the war the Democratic party was a rebel and rebel sympathizing party, refusing to sustain our gallant men in the field while they were waging battle against those who struck at the national life. On many occasions during his congressional career, and more particularly during the canvass of the Ninth District in 1867, it was my fortune to vindicate Mr. Wadsworth himself from this identical charge vehemently urged by Radicals with whom he now unites in making it against others. And the charges were not more unjust ungenerous, undeserved, and unfounded when pressed against him by his maligners than they now are when used by himself to assail the National Demo-1861, when rebellion first reared its front among us, Congress gave a solemn pledge to the confiding people that the war should not be waged for any purpose of subjugation, or to overthrow the stitutions of any State, but with the sole view that the Union might be maintained as founded upon the Constitution, with all the rights, dignity and equality of its members unimpaired. Trusting in the assurance thus promptly given, the whole people rose as one man, rallying to the defence of that "banner of beauty and glory," determined that not a single star should be lost, and that the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws hould be enforced over every inch of Ameri can soil. Foremost among those who rushed to the national defense were our brave Dem ocratic boys. Democratic politicians urged ranks. All distinctions based upon past par tisan differences were ignored, and the people were only intent upon preserving the nation al integrity under the Constitution, from

which all their prosperity flowed.

But hardly had the call for troops thus been answered, when those pledges were repudiated by the leaders of the Radical party, and the purpose was proclaimed to use the war to accomplish the treasonable ends so long cherished by political Abolitionists, and for which they had so many years engaged in that crue agitation of the slavery question which had its full part in bringing on the civil strife which has drenched our land in blood. Mr. Stevens declared that unless permitted to use the army and the public money for this par-pose, he desired neither supplies or appropri-ations. Then differences arose. Then Democratic Senators and Representatives, who had previously voted for the men and the money necessary to sustain our arms thought it time to protest against the perver

THOMAS M. GREEN, could, so far as the people in the Southern States were concerned, divest them of the rights reserved to them by the Constitution, and

Mr. Wadsworth said:

Now, sir, I do not give in to any such i terpretation of the Constitution as that. Not one dollar will I vote, not one man will I grant, for any such purpose, or to sustain any such interpretation. Nay, more, sir, I will give all that my people have, their cattle on a thousand hills, their slaves, their lands and tenements, their lices, even to the last one of them, to constitution as that to the rain of the people of this constitution as that to the rain of the people of this

And again:
Congress can provide for the common defense aly in the manner that the Constitution points out, and by the exercise of the powers granted by that natrument. Congress can exercise all these great owners conferred on it by the Constitution for the common defense; it cannot exercise one solitory power. And again: mon defense; it cannot exercise one not granted by that instrument, or nece ble from its language. It overthrows of government to say that Congress con power not expressly granted by the Consensurity implied from the language of the all other powers are unnecessarily

The Democrats did resist such an interpre tation as this of the powers of the Govern-ment, and this alone is the basis of the charge of sympathy with treason made against them. Their votes in Congress are recorded side by side with those of Crittenden and Wadsworth. Their platforms are identical with that of the Union men of Kentucky. In their ranks are found hundreds of thousands of the rank and file who fought in the field and suffered in the trenches. Among their leaders are the bravest and the best of the Federal officers; men whose devotion to the true cause for which so much blood was shed cannot be destroyed by the corruptions of power or the love of place.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. As their candidate for the Presidency, they prow all the gods have set their seal to prove that he is a man, possessed of all manly virtue and whose every utterance breathes an undynor of any other State, and whose proudest endorsement is the thanks showered upon him by President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Governor Curtin for his efficiency, zeal, and patriotism in pushing forward to the front the militia of New York to succor the Radicalism of Pennsylvania, trembling before the advancing armies of Lee, and to aid our gallant army, whose safety was in a great army more men than were sent by the Gover- paths. Thousands of delicate women, reared York while Horatio Seymour was her Governor. For the Vice Presidency they have presented Frank Blair, a native Kentuckian—a life-long free soiler—who helped to save Missouri to the Union cause—who marched with the van of Sherman's hosts in their resistless progress to the sea—always ready to give the last drop of his blood to the Union he loved. And at their backs are McClellan, Buell, Ewing, and a mightly host of the brave men they led, determined to sweep from power that revolutionary party which places itself as an obstacle in the way of the attainment of

THE RADICALS DURING THE WAR. The second reason why, in Mr. Wadsworth's pinion, Conservative Union men should abcal ticket, is because the Government was upder their control during the war, which they sympathy or the approbation of any man who loves the institutions the Union was formed to preserve? You know that many of its preserve? You know that many of its prominent leaders for long years labored to bring about the sad catastrophe which has clothed our once happy land in mourning. Theirs is a full share of the responsibility for the result. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said that a little blood letting would improve the fanatical policy they divided the friends of the Union and entarged the area of rebellion. For fear that McClellan would capture Rich-mond, put down the rebellion, and make ace with the South before they sufficiently flamed the Northern heart to the accomishment of their revolutionary projects, ev withdrew from him the 45,000 m IcDowell, and left his gallant soldiers to erish unsupported in the swamps of the hickahomini, while their commander apealed in vain for succor. And like traitors, as many of their leaders are they rejoiced over the defeat of our arms, and hailed the ational calamity and the loss of heroic lives as a blessing, because by the postponement of the consummation so devoutly to be wished for they might be enabled to destroy slavery, subvert the States, and build up a cen-tralized despotism upon the ruins of the Con-

Neither the rebellion nor slavery are any onger living issues, and it will be useless for new born converts to radicalism to atempt to divert the public attention from the misdeeds of the party with which they are alied by appealing to the prejudices of the people against the enormity of either. Secesn is dead and dead forever. The principle and the cause lie buried under the dead bodies of more than 500,000 of their most callant champions. Let it sleep on, never to be resurrected to heap accumulated misforme upon the land—upon its advocates and s opponents alike. When the Southern aders engaged in rebellion they threw off the name of Democrats. In assuming that name and uniting with that party, as any of them did in New York, they recorded n the sight of heaven and in the presence of ne nation, a solemn pledge never again, unler any circumstances, to claim the pretended ight which they had staked upon the wager f battle, and had lost. The soldiers who onght them know full well that whatever other faults these men may have, duplicity is not one of them. They are truthful and honorable, because brave, and can be implicitly rusted. The question of slavery became ex-inct with the destruction of the institution. While many of us condemn the manner in which the war was perverted to a raid against slayery, we recognize its abolition as an ac-complished fact. It can never, never again he agitated or re-established. The Democratic party is pledged against any attempt to re-

For one, I have no tears to shed over the destruction of that institution. My trust is strong that the good God who created the world and draped it in the eternal beauty of narmony, liberty and love, will yet bring from its ruins a blessing to this people. I reserve my grief for the attempt that is being made to reduce to an ignoble and degrading vassalage eight millions of white people in the Southern States. (Applause.) Admitting that all Mr. Wadsworth has said

about the enormity of slavery is true, if you please, what pertinency has it to the issues of the day-three years after the rebellion surendered and slavery was destroyed? I have proclaimed myself a Union man. But I come not here to-night, like valiant Jack Falstaff, to not here to-night, like valiant Jack Faistan, to fight our battles over again, nor would I mutilate the face of the dead Percy. It would better become a great nation to lift the fallen foe from the earth, and endeavor to heal the great public wounds by a policy of reconcili-ation. The Union boy in blue and Confede-rate lad in gray lie sleeping side by side in the trenches and under the green sod of the South, their enmitties forgotten while both are at peace in the embraces of death. The magnotia blooms and the cypress weeps over motives of patriotism though differing in their direction. Wither the hand that would pluck

States were concerned, divest them of the rights reserved to them by the Constitution, and disregard all the guarantees to private right and individual freedom. Speaking upon this question, in answer to Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, Mr. Wadsworth said:

| Congress that the states is not, as Mr. Wadsworth the States must act themselves. Congress cannot interfere except when the States adopt a government anti-republican in form. Wadsworth said:

| Congress that the states is not, as Mr. Wadsworth the States must act themselves. Congress cannot interfere except when the States adopt a government anti-republican in form. Were the governments of the Southern States of this description because the negroes. Radicals except those who bow to their be-hests. They have no love for the soldier save when he becomes their servile tool. THE END OF THE WAR.

In the year 1865, when General Lee sur

rendered under the Appomattox apple tree, Southern soldiers laid down their arms, re-

turned to their homes peacefully and quietly to endeavor to accumulate the wealth and re-

new the prosperity that had been swept away by the dread Sirocco of civil strife. They accepted the situation in good faith, and never were eight millions of proud and gallant peo ple more submissive to every exaction made Union, but humbly petitioned that in imposing the terms the conquerors should respect the Constitution which was the bond of Union and to sustain which alone the war uld have been justly conducted. They supplicated for the guarantees of that instrument. Everywhere they renewed their oaths of allegiance to the Government. They complied with every requirement. When their State officers were removed for participation in the rebellion, they reorganized their State Governments, adapted their Constitutions to the changed condition of things, abolished slavery, passed laws to secure the negroes recently emancipated in their rights of person and property, wiped out their ordinances of secession, forever abandoned the claim, repudiated the rebel war debt, and finally amended the Federal Constitution so as to abolish slavery and to cede to the General Government the have nominated Horatio Seymour, on whose eontrol of the negro population in a state of freedom. Their readiness to comply with many, even wrongful, demands, was only reand every gentlemanly grace; a statesman of extensive legislative and executive experience, pitiful situation in which the people of that once bright and sunny land were plunged. The and whose every atterance breathes at this ing attachment to the Union; who carried out the pledges made to his people while a candidate, in 1862, that he would never surrender the Union, by furnishing to the Federal wide fields of ruin and desolation in their neasure attributable to his efforts. I know not pon what the charge of copperheadism rests loses it be the fact that he was a friend of pernual liberty, and that the little bell of Mr. while Horatio Seymour was her Governor the sum of the fact that he was a friend of pernual liberty, and that the little bell of Mr. while Horatio Seymour was her Governor that her boy fallen in battle, and of the fair haired maiden for the father and the lover whose bones were mouldering she knew not where. If their error had been great, against omnipotence. They decline to bring about a war of races between the whiteore the advancing armies of Lee, and to aid our gallant army, whose safety was in a great husband and her boy fallen in battle, and of the fair haired maiden for the father and the as an obstacle in the way of the attainment of the glorious end for which so many of their comrades died. [Applause.] dictions concerning the designs of radicalism, and thus the leaders in the rebellion were foreyer canonized in the Southern heart as the champinnon, Conservative Union men should ab-ure their own principles and vote the Radi-el light is because the Government was un-been learned from the old Romans, who at ler their control during the war, which they brought to a successful conclusion. But what a there in the record of that party to win the very valor and desperation with which they had fought upon the battle field would have been evidence to a magnanimous conqueror of

cendency. Even then they heard the rumblings of the earthquake which promises to sweep them from power and place. [Apsweep them from power and place. [Applause.] They sought to create a political power in the South which would be under their control and perpetuate their dynasty even after a majority of the free and intelli-gent North had repudiated them. To this end all pity, all justice, every principle of liberty dear to the American heart was to be When painting Prometheus bound to the rock, with vultures forever feeding on s heart, Parrhasins was not without pity for the captive whom he tortured in order that he night convey to canvas the death damp upon his brow and the convulsions of his agonized form. Like him the Radicals cried out for the screws to be turned upon the victim in their power, until his political life should go

out in ashy grief and grey : "Ha! bind him on his back, Now bend him to the rack Press down the poisoned links into his flesh And tear agape that healing wound afresh.

Pity thee! So I do,
I pity the dumb victim at the altar,
But does the robed priest for his pity falter?
I'd rack thee, though I knew
A thousand lives were perishing in thine,
What were ten thousand to a fame like min

To secure their lease upon the Federal Govment, the revolutionary Radicals have torn rom their hearts every sentiment of justice or mercy, heaped upon the devoted Southern people that last measure of humiliation and degradation, placed to their lips the very dregs of the cup of bitterness, by forcing upon them the political domination of their own recent slaves—an inferior race, so wanting in intel ligence that to leave them to themselves in but to doom them to a relapse into barbar

NEORO SUFFRACE. But Mr. Wadsworth assigns this intererence with the right of the States to regulate the question of suffrage for themselves the acts forcing negro domination on the South, as the great good thing that attracted him to the fladical party. It is in that they have done this iniquity and mean to perpetuate it, that he finds his third great reason why the that he finds his third great reason why the Kentucky Union people should sustain that party in the power thus used. Aside from the innate excellencies of negro suffrage. Mr. Wadsworth claims that a principle of justice requires that the hallot shall be given to the negroes in the South because some of

them were the Federal uniform, RADICAL INCONSISTENCY.

A greater proportion of negroes living in the Northern States volunteered than of those in the South. They were infinitely braver and more serviceable. They are more intel-ligent and in every way better qualified to exercise the right of suffrage than the ignorant savages of the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South. Their proportion ate number to the white people of the North is so small that suffrage could be given to them without being felt as a serious evil-they. could not stamp their characteristics upor Northern legislation. Charity begins at home and if justice demanded the interposition of the Federal Government to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes at the cause some of them volunteered, it would have required that the Northern States, which have been under Radical control, should first give the negroes in their midst the right to vote, which they could do without violating any constitutional obligation. But have they acted out their own pretended ideas of justice? On the contrary they have rejected every proposition of the kind when it could affect themselves. Not only have they refused to do it by State action but they have placed in their platform as ar all which consider that this question is beyond the power of Congress, and must in the loyal States be left to the

tile for the guidance of Congress in the midst override the reserved right of the States to ladical party which seeks to do this, and against the the following the first of the guidance of Congress in the midst of war. That their power was illimitable expected and regulate their own domestic control and regulate their own domestic and regulate their own domestic control and regulate their own domestic and regulate their own domestic and regulate their own domestic control and regulate their own domestic and regulate their were not voters? Then why not reconstruct Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, by disfranchising the Democratic party on the alleged ground that they were rebel sympathizers, and by enfranchising the negroes? Schuyler Colfax propo: es to do this in Kentucky, but will Mr. Wadsworth sustain him in it? Certainly his argument would justify and excuse this action The sufferings of the oppressed in other

NEGRO EQUALITY. For fear that any argument I might make against the fitness of the negro to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently might be attrib-nted to vulgar prejudice against a race whose ignorance and low condition appeal to symple more submissive to every exaction made upon them. They asked not that they should dictate the terms of their restoration to the tract from a speech made by Mr. Wadsworth in 1863, in opposition to the enlistment of ne gro soldiers, on the ground that it might lead to their enfranchisement :

The white people of the free States are therefore opposed to this policy, because they see instinctively that it is death to them—to the white or black race. But the policy of equality will inevitably produce antagonism between the white and black races; and that antagonism well result in the subjugation of one or the other. If they will not mix they will contend, and the stronger will destroy the weaker.

the stronger will destroy the weaker.

The African race has never accomplished anything in the history of the world except in America. It is probably older than the Caucassian, unless all are from common parents, then each started fair. One has multiplied until it has become like "the roaring of the waters and the thundering of the skies." Piloted by its capacity it has swelled beyond its favorite range and flowed into all the latitudes and longitudes of the earth. The world is full of its achievements in art and arms, and accepts its sway without murmur or resistance. The other has never arose above its askedness and ignorance. It has declined and is declining in all lands save America. I do not regard it as a permanent race. The glory of the Almighty decrees the continued spread of the other type—the highest. When this needs the room now occupied in America by the black man, it will take it by the great and constant law of growth, as he took the hunting ground of the Indian. The Indian and the white man met—they could not mix. The Indian would not submit: the white man could not cherish him; but to feed his swarming numbers plowed up the Indian's hunting ground and he vanished. The negro submitted; the white man gave him will and direction, and he flourished, because the races did not contend together. When they do the question is settled.

Abolitionism seeks to reverse the laws of nature, the

Seward was never heard to tinkle in New their sorrows were enough to have made even blacks of the South. They hesitate to inauthe while Horatio Seymour was her Goverthe avenging angel weep. The picture of gurate such a strife, and then to aid the blacks to kill off or to subjugate the whites.

THE SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS. In the fall of 1865 all the Southern States had legally organized governments. They were so recognized by the federal executive, and by the Radical Congress itself. The dominant political party in both branches of Congress submitted to the people of the ten Southern States a proposition to amend the Constitution by the adoption of the 13th amendment abolishing slavery, thus recognizing that they were competent to exercise the highest violatic constitution of the states are constable, in addition to clerks, etc. So that in Kentucky we have nearly five thousand men holding office every year and the constitution of the states are constabled in the states are con —that of amending the Federal Constitution— not merely to regulate their own affairs, but also the affairs of Kentucky and the North. Surely if these State Governments were sufficiently legal to do this, they were enough so to be entified to representation in the Congress of the United States, to regulate their own concerns, to the right of trial by jury, to

the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Now, unless those States had legal governlie in declaring that the Southern States 1865-6 the representatives and senators from Southern States knocked at the doors of the Federal Capitol for admission, and were ignominiously rejected and spurned. It was not done because the applicants were disloyal, for Tennessee, governed by the saintly monster, Brownlow, presented a batch of loyal men, who were excluded equally with the other representatives from the South. Col. son, of Arkansas, and Johnson Barbour, of Virginia, and others of the delegations Congress refused to their credentials or to investigate the lovalty the applicants, but abdicated its power to the qualifications of its own mem bers, by passing a concurrent resolution that no member should be admitted from the South until a revolutionary cabal, styled the were admitted. The other States refused to place themselves under negro domination, and they were still rejected. This was made the from Kentucky to follow the flag the test of loyalty and not obedience to the Conits vicissitudes to the close of the

stitution and the laws.

There is no such thing known to the Consuch thing contemplated there as bringing the power of the Federal Union to bear the power of the against any State in its corporate capacity. But there is such a thing as proceeding against individuals for disloyalty. The individuals of a State may be disloyal, but a State cannot he. Individuals may forfeit their rights under the Constitution and be liable to unishment, but a State cannot be stripped its reserved rights as a corporation either the acts of its citizens or by the acts of e Federal Government. In support of this dea I will read a resolution drawn up by Mr Wadsworth and adopted by a large Union meeting in the City of Maysville in which I had the honor to participate:

That a State cannot secede; nor can it lose it quality and condition as an "count and honored mem ber of this Union" by any rebellious act on the part o, the people, nor can Congress depende it to the condi-tion of a Territory or in any lawful manner recogniz-

Now the power was given to the Federal Congress to judge of the qualifications of its own members. These qualifications are spec-ified in the Constitution, and Congress has no power to add to or subtract from them. I am one of those who hold, however, that power was given to the Federal Congress to declare the punishment of treason, and under that power Congress may be competent to pre-scribe disqualification for all Federal offices as one of the punishments of treason. But the Contitution provides that trial for treason shall be by jury, and that no bill of attainder shall be Before Congress can inflict punishnent for treason they must try by jury and find guilty. Then and not tin tues on other nunishment be inflicted, and there is no other way by which Congress can reach them.

read from Mr. Wadsworth;

"There is no clearer praposition than that the only attaint allowed for treason by the Constitution is a judicial attaint, and that Congress has no power whatever to fix and apply punishment or ascertain puilt. Therefore the fourth section of the confiscation bill reported by the gentleman [Mr. Bingham] at the extra session is clearly unconstitutional; and the courts of the country will so declare, under it. It is a proposal that Congress shall exercise judicial powers; it ascertains guilt and deprives of property without the intervention of a court of justice. The language of the Constitution is clear—'Congress shall pass no bill of attainder.' That certainly includes all bills of pains and penalties. 'And no attaint of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, beyond the life of the offender.' What attain! A judicial staint. Congress cannot attain at all, and forfeiture for treason only fullows a judicial attaint, and that for hig. That cleaves was put in the Constitution in the light of the history of legislative attaints. We had the large and ample experience of the mother country on this subject. The enlightened men who framed the Constitution despised that whole course of judicial murder and judicial robbery. It was adious to those good men who glittion." read from Mr. Wadsworth;

government, which the Union was formed to secure to the States, was snatched from their The sacred right of trial by jury and of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, which the Federal Constitution secures to every citizen, was trampled to the earth. That whole people were placed under a grinding military despotism more ruthless and un-relenting than that under which unhappy Poland bows her noble face in the dust, Ireland sullenly endures with the heel of Britain planted on her chest.

ds have never appealed to our sympathics without a ready response. Shall those of our own race and blood--our fellow citizens in the South-cry out to us in vain? And shall Kentucky, of all the lands o'er which Heaven's free sun flings its radiant smile, shall Kentucky plant her heel on the old bosom of irginia, her mother, -where rest the bones | the dangers of the ocean, the tomahawk and of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and other revolutionary sires,—known as Virginia no enjoy in this country the right of local self-Pope and other brave men who lead our Jnion boys. What of that? What though they may have conquered at Mission Ridge, the Wilderness and on many another stricken the Revolution was fought rather than subfield? Is it to be reduced to this, that the mit. In the formation of the Union all pow rights of the citizen are to depend on the pleasure or caprice of any mere man, howver illustrious? There is no man so perfect that he can be safely trusted with unlimited power over his fellow creatures. Never, since States the Union was formed. The Radical the son of God assumed the form of man and party with one fell swoop wrested all the died upon the cross, in order that those who believed in him might not perish, has there ever breathed the man to whom I would wildress on the people of the South for which so much illustrious blood had been shed in days gone by. These rights were worth all lingly give power, unregulated by law, over any portion of the American people. (Applause) All history is full of lessons to warn us against surrendering any part of our Constitution securing political power to the some military hero. No nation ever yet did this Radical Congress has not violated.

so, who regained the rights surrendered ex-cept through blood and tears. But how long was the South thus to be denied representation, the right of local self-government, the blessings of civil law and the impartial administration of justice through the courts? Not until they elected loyal men to office. Ah, no! They might have elected the most gallant men that ever wore the blue to all their offices, State and National, and still they would have been denied all Constiutional rights. It was to be continued until the votes of the negroes themselves, negro suffrage should be irrevocably established and a sufficient portion of the white popula tion disfranchised to put the South under the complete domination of a brutal negro race. Every negro was registered, his color being a sufficient guarantee for his loyalty. Of those who had the misfortune to be white all were disfranchised who were disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment—that is, all who ever held any State or Federal office and subse quently went into the rebellion or gave aid o

omfort thereto. What portion of the Southern people wer thus disqualified? Suppose you take Ken-tucky for an example. We have one hundred ing that they were competent to exercise the highest right which any State can exercise that of amending the Federal Constitution of the right which are sufficient number of the right which are sufficient number of the right which are sufficient number of the right was a sufficient number of the right was State, with the exception of Virginia and Texas, to give the black men the controlling majority. And in addition to those thus exeluded, many others were prevented from registering by an infamous test oath, requiring them to swear that they were not disfran-chised, under penalty of trial by court martial if they were charged by any black rascal with swearing falsely. This placed in the hands of the blacks the power to elect men of ments the amendment to the Constitution called the 13th was never legally ratified and is no now a part of the Constitution. And except it be found in that amendment, there is no part of the Constitution giving to the Congress the power to enact Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills. Unless those While the reconstruction acts ordained that disfranchise all the white men in the South had no legal governments. In the winter of 1865-6 the representatives and senators from those already disfranchised by the reconstruction acts themselves. How do they proceed to do this? In Arkansas by force and iolence they adopted a Constitution to suit their own purposes, permitting no man to vote upon its adoption unless he would swear to support negro suffrage forever. In Louisiana they prohibited every man who had preached a sermon, sung a hymn, or offered a prayer for the Confederacy from voting. xcluding every Catholic priest, every Pres byterian minster, or Methodist Class leader from voting or holding office in that State: But there is one mode by which they can be forgiven. These Radical gentlemen tell us that all this was done simply to reconstruct the South upon a loyal basis. Well, we have a great many Radicals in the State of Kenreconstruction committee, should report that tucky who are guilty of the very clear inconthe States were sufficiently loyal to entitle them to representation. When Tennessee, by legislature which disfranchised thousands of the whites, and a convention had enfranchised the blacks, and the State was handed over to negro rule, her Representatives and Scattering and State was handed over to negro rule, her Representatives and Scattering and State was handed over to negro rule, her Representatives and Scattering and State voting the Radical ticket. If they are indeed opposed to negro suffrage they could not vote in Louisiana, Virginia, Arkansas, and in some of the other Southern States, without swearing to a lie. In these States are compelled to swear to uphold the Consti-tution and negro suffrage or be disfranchised. But suppose your brave boy in blue who went from Kentucky to follow the flag through all who is yet opposed to negro suffrage, shall settle in the Southern States. There on electitution as a disloyal State. There is no tion day he finds himself disfranchisedtold to stand aside while a big buck negro votes in his place. [Applause.] While this is the case with the loyal men, the vilest rebels in the South, those conspicuous and intelli gent individuals who were most active in fir ing the Southern heart, in seducing the gal ant youth into the rebel ranks and even for ing the unwilling by the ruthless conscription acts—such arch demagogues and doubly damned traitors as Joe Brown, of Georgia can vote and hold office and even be received with open arms and be applauded in Itadica Conventions, if they will but

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee That thrift may follow fawning." ow to the Radical Baal, worship the ebony idol, and persecute the better and more pa-triotic men than themselves whom they led into error. Talk about putting red handed rebels in power, who is Chief Justice of Georgia, and how many thousand prominent rebels have had their disabilities removed because they have betrayed those who trusted them and advocated negro suffrage? Now write it on the skies, if you will, and tell it to all who may listen, that the Democratic policy is one of general amnesty, to strike the shackles from brave and noble people-flesh of our flesh and bone of our bon ing them to become base and vile, nor de anding that they shall abjure their convictions and become the tools of a party out simply asking that they shall comply with the Constitution of their country. plause.] A soldier like Wade Hampte Lee, who has kent the parole given at his sur-render, accepts the situation in good faith but whom no promise of pardon or profit can seduce into an abandonment of his people or to engage in their persecution, is a thousand times to be trusted than the base wretch who will forfeit every principle for his own aggran-dizement. A generous policy would make the former a true friend. The latter can never be friend to anything, but will desert his b factor the moment danger presses. The whole people execrate Joe Brown and justly curse

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave Whose treason, like a deadly blight, Comes o'er the counsels of the brave And blasts them in their hour of might. His country's curse, his childrer's shame, Bereft of honor, peace, and fame, May he at last, with lips of fame, On a parched desert, thirsting die. And when from earth his spirit flies, Just Prophet, may the damned one dwell Full in the sight of Paradise Beholding Heaven, yet feeling hell."

the Constitution. The flag floats in triumph. The integrity of the soil is secured by their blood. The Radicals are the only living obstacles to the restoration of the Union, and they practically exclaim with their dead leader, "To Hell with the Constitution." If the If the ends for which the war was fought have not been fully realized theirs is the blame. We did not wage war, expend the best blood of the ountry, and incur an immense debt to keep Democrats or even rebel sympathizers from being elected to office. Not one drop of blood would have been shed for such a purpose. The Union soldiers of Kentucky will vote as they fought—for the men who seek the restor-ation of the Union—for Seymour and Blair. Our Anglo Saxon ancestors waged war with the British monarchs to secure the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus As their ideas of liberty enlarged, they braved power of Great Britain, but that they might control their own local affairs in their own way. George the Third claimed the right to nicipal, domestic character were reserved to the States. To secure these rights to the To secure these rights to the now worth voting for. No single clause of the Constitution securing political power to the States or guaranteeing individual right, that

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT. Mr. Wadsworth's fourth reason why we hould vote the Radical ticket is his assertion

that the plan of reconstruction has been ac-

complished and cannot be undone. He asks

and become participants in the crime. As well might the assassin who had murdered your sleeping wife and babes, with their precious blood still dripping from his dagger nd the smell fresh upon his garments, say to those who had caught him in the act: nake all this fuss. Those you love are already dead You cannot bring them back to life again. You would answer, yes! but I can try their villainous assassin and execute him. We arraign the Radical party as the assassins of the people's liberty, and the fact that the murder has been perpetrated will not be accepted as a palliation of its crimes. We in despotism and infamy. The moment they they cease to go forward they must disinte-grate and lose power. For the sake of that power they have already perpetrated so many they will have placed their feet so firmly on our necks that we will never be able to shake it off except by force. We want peace and seek their overthrow by the peaceful agencies of the ballot box. We love the Union, and driven to their local organizations for resistance, and thus our Union will perish. This Representatives, withdraw the military men-ace which crushes the aspirations of the uthern people, and remit the whole questhe result. Mr. Chandler, of all chief the tent at a little blood letting would improve the condition of the body politic, and Ben Wade, of Ohio, would rather have let the Union slide than give to the South any guarantee for her constitutional rights. By their for her constitutional rights. By their for her constitutional rights. By their for her constitutional rights of the constitution are constitution at the word of the South any guarantee the right of suffrage to the first of the constitution are constitution at the word of the South and their hearts illumined by some spark of human sympathy and pity. But if so, it was speedily extinguished by the all engrossing them the reconstruction acts were legal the men who volutions which have been erected under military surveillance the for these measures were guilty of perjury in the sight of God and man. If they were legal them the reconstruction acts or dained to the people of the States conhuman beings like ourselves, and may have the bogus State Constitutions which have been erected under military surveillance should guarantee the right of suffrage to the first of the states and Civil Rights bills. Unless those constitution acts or dained and the people of the States conhuman beings like ourselves, and may have the bogus State Constitution acts or dained and their heart all their opension. They were legal the men who volution acts of the body politic, and Ben Wall. The constitution acts or dained to the people of the States conhuman beings like ourselves, and may have the bogus State Constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. Unless those constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. Unless those constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. Unless those constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. Unless those constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. The constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. The constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. The constitution acts or dained and civil Rights bills. The co tion back to the people of the States con cerned. The carpet-bag governments estab gress is the judge of the qualifications and the election returns of its own members. Elect a Democratic House of Representatives, and then let a contest arise between men elected under their old State constitutions and the Democratic Congress will decide in favor of the former. Remove from the Supreme Court of the United States the threat which now hangs over it, menacing its existder the law, and by the decisions of the high est judicial tribunal in the world, the military reconstruction acts and the governments ounded upon them will be declared null and void; and Horatio Seymour, recording a solemn oath to support the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, will, in accordance with that oath, execute the judgment of the Court.

No blood will be shed. Give us but a decis-

on of the people in favor of liberty and law. and the carpet-baggers, like birds will of their covn option wing their flight back

gave birth to such miscreants. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

It is the custom of Radical orators not to refer to the Constitution, but to quote the Declaration of Independence as a pretext for their crimes. Whenever you tell them that the question of suffrage is one that the Con-stitution leaves to the States, they reply that the Declaration of Independen all men are born equal." that this language includes all men, black as well as white. But the Declaration of Inde ndence has nothing to do with the Consti ution. It was promulgated amid the conval sions of revolution, and dealt in abstractions But when the fathers sought to establish government for themselves and their poster y, which should endure for all coming time they dealt not in impracticable theories, empty platitudes, or sublimated philosophies. They established a system of government which might extend itself over a hemisphere or embrace the whole world in its beneficen nfluences. To the Federal Government were granted certain powers of national import, and it was limited to the exercise of these owers. It was strong enough to protect us om invasion abroad, from war between e States, or domestic insurrection within the States. To the States were re-served complete power over their own domestic affairs except as interdicted in the Constitution. With the States thus possessed f all power over municipal and police affairs with rapidly recurring popular elections, at which unfaithful public servants could be held responsible for their acts and be remo ed, tyranny and misrule were impossible preserve this system is the aim of the Democratic party; to destroy it, the pur-pose of the Radicals. "Under which King, zonian?

My friend, Mr. Wadsworth, told the people of Indiana to vote the Radical ticket, in or der to build up Unionism in Kentucky. Why it was the outrage upon public and private Why right of that party that gave to Unionism its fatal blow in this State. Radicalism repop ularized the rebel leaders by justifying all the predictions by which they sought to se-duce our people into the rebellion.

It impaired the just influence of Union men by scorning their remonstrances and giving their promises the lie. The Demo-cratic party of Kentucky contains a large ma-jority of the original Union element. In 1861 jority of the original Union element. In 1861 our Union vote reached nearly 100,000. In August the Democrats polled 115,010 and the Radicals 25,000. The Democratic vote was

THE EFFECT OF RADICALISM IN KENTUCKY.

more than four times the number of all the soldiers sent to the rebel army from the State. The Radical vote was a little over one-third the number of Union soldiers. The large majority of the Union soldiers in Kentucky vote the Democratic ticket. The direction. Wither the hand that would pluck of the uniform of the war for the Union into a crusade many for the Union into a crusade soft the coverthrow of the guarantees of the Constitution in the light of the history of the Union and the war for the Union and each worth is, he endeavors to console the perfect the proposition of the war for the Union and upplication of the Union and upplication of the Union and upplication of the War for the Union and upplication of the Union a

The outrages of Radicalism did not stop with a war on the States, and on the rights of the citizens in the South. It lifted its bloody hand against the Federal Government. First upon the Executive by stripping him of many constitutional functions—by depriving him of his just authority as com mander-in-chief of the army and the navy. Over his head they placed an insubordinate, inferior military officer, whom they have since nominated for the Presidency, and who is using the army in the Southern States to prevent the people from voting who have the right to do so, and to secure his own election by this violence. They made the military superior to the civil power. They partially abolished the Supreme Court by depriving it of its jurisdiction over questions arising under the Constitution with which that instrument invested it, thus preventing a judi-cial veto upon their own acts. They advocated perjury and denounced the Chief Jus-tice and all honorable men of their own party who could not conscientiously join the parti san movement for the deposition of the

THE RADICAL CANDIDATES. Their candidate for the Presidency cried out or the first blood under the reconstruction cts, urging permission to execute military murder upon an American citizen. Their can-didate for the Vice-Presidency insisted that the sentence of a military court, unknown to the laws, condemning citizens to death for alleged offenses committed in States in which there was no war, a proceeding since decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, should be executed. My heart refuses to trust such men. General Grant may be as his admirers claim, a great military man, but he knows nothing of civil affairs. His conception of the duties of a President is to obey the dictation of the worst men of his party. He attaches no value to the moral obligation mposed in the oath to obey the Constitution the will of his party leaders being in his estimation the supreme law of the land. To do their bidding he would subvert the public liberties, and crush all opposition through the flesh blood and bones of the people, with the same imperturbability as he marched his soldiers to die against the breastworks of Lee, or listened to the moans which issued from s what we intend to do about it, and then the prison pens of Andersonville. My heart will not go out to him.

How like a mountain devil in the heart Rules this unreined ambition. Let it once But play the monarch, and its haughty brow Glows with a beauty that bewilders thought And unthrones peace forever. Putting on The very pomp of Lucifer, it turns The heart to ashes."

We demand our old Government back again the Farmer Republic. We pray for it. We also want peace—but not the peace enforced forever on an unwilling people at the point of the bayonet. Not the peace which is be maintained by the suppression of freedom of discussion and the muzzling of the press. We want no such false and deceptive be accepted as a palliation of its crimes. We refuse to trust the men who have done these things, lest they should proceed still further in despotism and infamy. The moment they they cease to go forward they must disintently they call the release of their control of the contr ple for the Government. The Radical party power they have already perpetrated so many crimes to reach, they must march onward. They dare not stop. The revolution commenced must be followed up until it ends in complete despotism. Throw them out of office while yet it is time. Let them hold the reins of government four years longer and they will have placed their feet so firmly on the constitution. The Radical party can not give us this peace. Its policy is that of hate, its measures those of misrule. Let us restore the Union, under the principles of the Constitution—a Union of equal States—beloved by all its people, hated by none, reverenced for its justice and its mercy. God send the day when we may have this Union to the constitution and the day when we may have this Union. back again, and when our flag shall be the symbol of liberty, protecting its people in every quarter of the globe—the emblem of oppression, martial law and the torture not even to Georgia or South Carolina. Young therefore seek to remove a tyranny which will otherwise become so intolerable, that, in their desperation the people will at last be right of self-government inherent in the people. With these as your watch-words go for ance, and thus our Union will perish. This is its great—its only danger. I do not admit the idea that these infamies cannot be undong. All that it is necessary to do will be you. Shake out the folds of the glorious old done, All that it is necessary to do will be to elect a Democratic President and House of the battle and the breeze, and with brave hearts and unfaltering steps march on once more to victory.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

THOMAS M. GREEN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS. Hon. JOHN M. RICE.

OF LAWRENCE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION In another column we publish the proceedings of the District Convention as kindly furnished to us by Mr. WELCH. one of the Secretaries. It will be seen that quite a number of candidates were bethem that fore the Convention, and that the ballotting was spirited. No report that can be given can convey to the mind of the reader any conception of the deep interest manifested in the countenances, voices and actions of different candidates and their respective friends. A good deal of amusing by-play was earried on; and the deportment of a respectable citizen of Mason who was called to the chair while Mr. WEIS was before the Convention as a can-

didate, put those assembled in an uproar-

ious good humor.

JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence county, was nominated on the 6th ballot, having lead all others from the first. This result was anticipated by those who correctly understood the drift of public sentiment and the temper of the delegates, even though the uninitiated were a little surprised. Mr. RICE. is between thirty-five and forty years of age, of good personal appearance, frank and courteous bearing, and will create a good impression among the people whereever he may go. He is a man of talent, and the people of the mountains, of which he is a native, regard him with feelings of pride. He is a son of Hon. JAMES M. RICE, of Boyd county, a name well known and highly respected among Kentucky Democrats. Mr. RICE is now the candidate for Elector in the Ninth District as well as a candidate for Congress. But as his term will not commence until after the inauguration of the President to be elected in November, the positions will not confliet. The place of an Elector is generally an expensive and unprofitable one, and it is perhaps fortunate that the duties can be discharged by our candidate for Congress. Mr. RICE is also the Representative in the Kentucky Legislature from Royd and Lawrence counties, which position we presume he will resign, though it is not necessary for him to do so earlier than the 4th of

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons .-Friday, September 18th, was the day set apart for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Confidence Lodge. Owing to the unsettled condition of the weather for some time past, many were apprehensive that the day would not prove suitable for the occasion, but the dawning of the 18th dispelled all such fears. The great light rose bright and beautiful, giving a brightness and beauty anusual to the season, the royal arch of Heaven spanned the earth in glory, its azure undimmed by cloud or mist. In fact, if the whole year had been picked, a better or brighter day could not have been selected. All nature seemed to conspire to give the brethren of the mystic tie an anniversary day worthy of the craft and the occasion. At an early hour the brethren commenced to assemble at the Lodge room, and around the Courthouse. Delegations were present from the Lodges of Ripley and Manchester, Ohio, and from several of the sister Lodges in Mason and adjoining counties, all dressed in regalia appropriate to their degrees. The procession, which was large and impressive beyond the most sanguine expectations, was formed about 10 A. M., led by the Maysville silver cornet band. Fred Weedon, the emphatically high sheriff of Mason county, being grand marshal, assisted by Maj. Harris, deputy marshal. The order of the procession was as follows: First came our worthy and venerable tyler with drawn sword, then stewards with white rods, next entered apprentice Masons, then fellow-crafts. and next Master Masons, then came Maysville Chapter No. 9, after which the officers of Confidence Lodge No. 52, and last the orator of the day, most worshipful Elisha S. Fitch, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, attended by the Sir Knights of Maysville Commandery, No. 10, and a delegation of the Ripley Commandery as an escort, clothed in the beautiful and appropriate uniform of the order, and under the immediate command of Sir Knight, Wm. Hunt, as captain-general. The rear of the procession was Whitaker brought up by a buggy, in which sat John Morton, clothed with the collar of a royal century ago signed the petition for the formation of Confidence Lodge. The procession marched from the Court

Charles B. Pearce. Here they entered the follows: yard, and passed to the sound of solemn mu- Whitakei sic around the house with uncovered heads, as a testimony of respect to the late honored and beloved brother of the order, Christian Shultz, deceased, who formerly resided, died in, and was buried by the craft, from the house now owned by Mr. Pearce. Then up Second to Limestone, up Limestone to Third, up Third to Bridge, and countermarching on Third, with the usual salute, marched down Third to the Court-house, where they opened file and reversed order, inward march, the brethren filed into the Court House, in which were assembled quite a number of our citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, to hear the Grand Master Fitch. The speech well became the occasion and added a new leaf to the already well worn laurels of Brother Fitch. But we will not attempt to describe or report it, as it will, we understand, soon be published, when all can have the benefit of reading it in full. Back of that his name be withdrawn from have the that his name be withdrawn from have from have the that his name be withdrawn from have from have the level of that his name be withdrawn from have the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and be published, when all can have the errs in saying that Mr. Green, in asking that his name be withdrawn from have the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians, on the errors and the happy marriage and conjugal felicity. The humane views of benevolent physicians are proportionally the high proportion of the conjugal felicity. the stand were hung the time-honored charter of Confidence Lodge and an excellent portrait of the lamented Col. Joseph Daviess, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, who was an hono ed Mason, and once Grand Master of press any preference as between the candi-Kentucky. This valuable picture is the propby Major James Byers.

pied a seat upon the stand, and the occasion Mr. Young would be admitted to his seat only one now living who had witnessed, on this District must be conceded to him. September 18th, 1818, the organization of the Although some of Mr. Green's friends Lodge, whose fiftieth anniversary was then celchrated. The next oldest brother present, was Strother B. Nicholson, who together with Hon. James Saffin, of Cincinnati, were initiated in March, 1823, and who is the present Tyler of Confidence Lodge.

the beautiful grove of John R. Key, near the are invited. city, where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen awaited their coming, and had spread a sumptuous pic-nic dinner to refresh them after their tiresome march. Never to spare and all being delighted at the magnificent success of the anniversary dinner.

After dinner, the time was spent in social conversation and strolling through the grove, for an hour, when all were gathered to the stand to listen to some beautiful and appropriate airs from the excellent silver cornet band, after which short speeches were made by Bro. Fitch and Rev. Sir Knight Parry, marched back to the Court House, where it was distaissed. Thus passed a day long to be remembered with pleasure by the participants, and an epoch in the Masonic history

of Maysville, Thus was fullfilled the hope expressed fifty organization of Free-Masonery, so grand in hope no permanent injury may result. its antiquity of origin, purity of purpose; number of adherents and universality of Rev. J. E. Spilman, while walking upon ence, surviving the stormy convulsions of so many thousands of years, as though gifted with an invaluerable life, will still stand erect rious. awid the "food of ages," yet to come, none, judging by its past, can doubt. And may Confidence Lodge No. 59, ever keep sinuates that we have become a free user of bright the records of the order, and in her liquor. Well! we drink none but the John membership display the benefits of its M. Duke &Co., whisky, and we advise our holy tenets. May her faithful brethren contenporary to try it. It might not make live to celebrate many reunion anniver him more decent, but it would stimulate his saries, and her children when their time brain into a little more sprightliness. for departure is at hand, and they are called off from the toils in the quarries below, be but translated to that great temple on high, not made with human hands, where presides the Grand Architect of the Universe, to Major Bart W. Jenkins, of Louisville, his at whose right hand is fullness of joy and in celebrated black mare, for the handsome whose presence are blessings for evermore,

M. J. Chase.—Last week we noticed that the Mr. M. J. Chase, sr., of the firm of Chase, fort Yeoman. Dimmitt & Colling, had met with quite a serious accident by his horse running off and 185 acres, lying on the Frankfort and Georgedragging him some distance, dislocating his town pike, near the Forks of Elkhorn, to Mr. collar bone, breaking his shoulder, and bruis- John Blackhurn, of Scott county, at \$85 per ing him up badly. We learn that he is able to acre, cash .- Ibid. be out and partly attend to business. This is | Land Sotb.-Thos. N. Lindsay, of this good news. Mr. Chase had been among us county, sold to the highest hidder, on Monday, but a short time, but has already made his 34st ult., fifty-one acres of land, lying on mark as a man of character, energy and en- Stoner Creek, to Austin B. Willis, at \$59 50 corprise. He could be illy spared: per acre. - Clark Dem,

The muligatitle Convention. Executive Committee, assembled in Conven- and prices have depreciated from \$15 to \$20 tion, in the Court House in Owingsville, on per head. One pair of five-year old broke the 16th instant, to nominate a candidate for mules sold for \$340; one pair, do., two year Congress. The meeting was called to order old, for \$232; a number of lots of mules tried, by Hiram T. Pearce of Mason, who nominat; but taken down, sellers not obtaining prices ed D. K. Weis, of Fleming, as Chairman. The asked. No. 1 suckling mules, \$65; second Hon. Thomas Turner, of Montgomery, then put rate do., \$45 to \$50. Fewer cattle on the in nomination A. T. Cox, of the Flemings- market than there has been for several months. burg Democrat, L. A. Welsh, of the Maysville Eight cows, with young calves, ranged from Bulletin, William T. Hanly, of the Kentucky \$65 to \$80; one cow and three calves, \$127. Sentinel and F. R. French, of the Big Sandy Good horses rather in demand; eight to ten Herald, Secretaries, which nominations were sold from \$60 to \$140, according to quality; confirmed by the Honse. On motion of W. one buggy, on thirty days' credit, \$200; 80 W. Baldwin, Col. Abram Bledsoe, of Mason, lbs. Virginia smoking tobacco, in pound and James R. Botts, of Carter, were elected boxes, at 50 cents per pound. A very large Vice Presidents. Upon motion a committee crowd was in attendance. Money tight, and on credentials and representations were ap- stock sold had to be on a credit of from thirty pointed, who confirmed the credentials of the to sixty and ninety days,-Paris Citizen. delegates, and reported the counties entitled to the following representations:

The report of the committee being received and adopted, a motion was made and almos

unanimonaly voted down, requiring two-thirds of the delegates present to make a nomination. Nominations then being in order, nomina tions were made and balloting commenced. On the first ballot the following gentlemen per acre. - Kentucky Register. were before the Convention, and the following votes

The second ballot resulted as follows:

At the close of the second ballot, the names of Young, Hazelrigg and Reid were withdrawn, and Judge Whitaker, of Mason, Thos. M. Green of Mason, and Hon, Thomas Turner, of Montgomery, were put in nomination Mr. Green begged that his name be withdrawn, but his friends would not withdraw it. per head. The third ballot was as following :

On the fourth ballot the name of Green was arch Mason, this venerable brother being the with drawn, and that of Judge D. K. Weis, of only survivor of those who more than half a Fleming, put in nomination. Fourth ballot :

House down Third street to Wall, down Wall On the fifth ballot the name of Col. Turner to Second, to the present residence of Mr. was dropped. The balloting continued as

On the sixth ballot the name of Judge Weis was dropped, and the balloting was as fol-

It requiring but fifty-nine votes to nominate, the Hon. John M. Rice, having received sixty-six votes, on the sixth ballot. was declared the nominee. It was then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was caried. and Mr. Rice was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Ninth District. After a few appropriate speeches the meeting adjourned.

A. T. Cox, L. A. WELCH, WILL T. HANLEY, Secretaries.

that his name be withdrawn from before Pa. the Owingsville Convention, expressed a preference for Hon. John D. Young. It was not appropriate for Mr. Green to express any preference as between the cardian to you. Foo sale, by J. J. WOOD & Bro. didates, and he did not do so. But after erty of Confidence Lodge, and was presented the result of the ballotting had been announced, Mr. GREEN declared that when-Our venerable brother John Morton, occu- ever the political situation was such that vas one of the deepest interest to him, as the if elected, then the race for Congress in voted for himself notwithstanding his withdrawal, others, at his personal importunity, cast their votes for other candidates.

Lecture. -Our readers are again reminded that the Rev. C. B. Parsons, D. D., will After the oration the procession was again preach in M. E. Church in this city, on Sabformed, and in regular order proceeded to bath, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The public

The Doctor will deliver his very popular lecture, on Popular Amusements, on Monday evening. September 28, at 71 P. M., in the same church. Dr. Parsons is one of the most before saw we such a profusion of food of such popular and eloquent pulpit orators of the excellent quality, to which the brethren did west. The subject of his lecture is an interample justice. There was enough for all, and esting one. It has been listened to by thousands with pleasure and profit, in different cities. We anticipate an intellectual treat. Tickets of admission 50 cents.

Accident.-We regret to learn that Joseph Ross, son of Jessie Ross, living about two IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. miles from town, was killed by lightning on Saterday evening, about 5 or 6 o'clook.

He was in the stable adjoining the Barn near the door, and when found was still breath, after which the procession was reformed, and ing, but died before he could be carried to the house. He was about ten years old.

Another Accident .- About a week ago Howell, the bright little son of H. C. Barkley, concluded that the quickest way down stairs was to slide the bannisters. He tried it-and years ago, by our Grand Lodge in chartering was found on his back in the hall, stunned, Confidence Lodge, that she might live to cele-brate her fiftieth anniversary. That the We are glad to see that he is out again—and

Boys Be Careful .- Willie Spilman, son of presence, and wielding such a powerful and stilts, last Saturday morning, fell and cut his pervading though silent and invisible influwere entertained that it might lame him permanently, but we hope it may not prove se-

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

Mr. J. W. Bardin, of Versailles, has sold sum of \$1,400. Visitors to the Woodward fair will remember her as exhibiting remark-

Dr. Benton has sold his farm, containing

Count Day .- Col. John N. Caldwell reports The Democracy of the Ninth District, in that there were more mules on hand on Court esponse to the call of the Chairman of the day than there has been for several months,

DURHAM STOCK SOLD .- During the fair, John M. Berry sold to Henry Williams, of Cynthiana, Flora 4th and her bull calf for \$550. Jesse H. Talbutt sold a twelve months old calf to Wm. Warfield, of Fayette, at \$220. John Cunningham sold a heifer to Samuel Hensley, of Missouri, for \$175. Mr. Hensley also bought of Mr. Anderson, of Boyle, a bull for \$500 .- Ibid.

SALE OF LAND .- Mr. I. F. Calk, bought a few days ago, forty acres of land belonging to Mrs. Belle Jameson, lying about 12 miles from town, on the Lulbegrub road, at \$117 50

LAND AND STOCK SALE .- Mr. W. W. Talbott, as commissioner of Benjamin Prather, dec'd sold, on Tuesday last, the farm of the decedent, containing 202 acres, to Benjamin Prather, jr., Reuben Prather, and Col. Hamilton. \$65 per acre in three payments. The stock and personal effects sold at fair prices .-- Carlisle Mercury.

SALE OF BLOOD STOCK .- Mr. Chas. Little field, of New Jersey, bought, on the 17th inst., from John Harper, ch. g. Low Down; from Jas. A. Grinstead, b. f. Noran Kista, b. f. The Fatheringay, and b. m. Vinnie Ream, and from B, G. Thomas, bl. c. Raven, at \$500

Mr. Jno. (Dick) Jackson, bought yesterday from Capt. Beard, a yearling filly by Light. ning, dam the dam of Jessamine Porter by Yorkshire, for \$500 .- Lexington Observer and Reporter.

MARRIED. BECKETT-WALLINGFORD-On Thursday, September 17th, 1888, at the residence of Mis. Beckett, by J. R. Hulett, Mr. John W. Beckett, of Fleming, Miss Mary L. Wallingford of Mason inty, Ky.

Maysvi'd Markets. COBLECTED WREELY BY H. GRAY & CO. Wholesale Grocer, corner Second and Sutton street

COFFEE-Common to choice 23% to 27c. SUGAR-N. O., 15%@16; P. R., 13%@15%; Dema., 14%@16%; Soft Refined, 16@17%; Hard Refined, 18@ 8%.
Моlasses—N. O., \$10; % bbl. \$1 10; P. R., 75@85, FLOUR—We quote at \$9 00@12 59.
Wheat—White (No. 1,) \$2 60; No. 1 Red, \$2 25.
Grain—Rye, \$1 25; Oats, 45c; Corn, 70; Barley, \$2 30
Whisky—\$1 20@2 00.
Paovisions—Lard, 18%@20c. Bacon, from 16 to 3.

MACKEREL—Bbl. No. 1, \$23.00; do. No. 2, \$21.50; bbl. No. 1, \$1214; do. No. 2, \$11.50; 14.bbl. No. 1, 5.50; do. No. 2, 54.bbl. \$5.50. White Fish, \$9.50. Feathers—70@756. SEED-Clover, \$8% to \$7 00 Flax, \$2 00@2 25;

Timothy, \$3 50
Tallow-per lb. 9 to 10c.
Candles—Tallow, 15@17; Star, boxes, 28\cdot_c.
800A—American, 7\cdot_c; English, 8\cdot_c.
WOODENWARE—actets, \$2 75; Tubs, nest three,
\$3 75; nest eight, \$5 (); Washboard, \$3 00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

se22twkw3m

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS 'TIS FOLLY TO BE Wiss, but there is no blissful emotion in having a bad humor in the blood, and no remedy at hand. Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor is the standard for these postliential dieases. Sold by J. J. WOOD & Brother.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO TURNPIKE BUILD-ERS.—The grading and meadamizing of four miles of the Concord and Tollesboro Turnpike miles of the Concord and Tollesboro Turnpike
Road, commencing at the town of Concord, will be
publicly let to the lowest and best bidder on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1868. The directors retain
the right to reject all bids not satisfactory. Persons wishing to take contracts on said road, will be
shown the route and engineers report by calling on
the President at Concord.

Sale to commence in the town of Concord at 10
o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN LOVEL, President.

R. B. LOVEL, Secretary.

R. B. LOVEL, Secretary, Concord, Ky., Sept. 22, w3w BOYD CIRCUIT COURT.

Commissioners Notice. Wm. M. Patton.

Wm. M. Patton.

By order of the court in the above action, the undersigned is directed to ascertain and report the debts due by William Wurts, and secured by mortgage to Hamilton Gray and others, dated in 1860. I will receive proof of the debts, at the office of the Kentucky Iron, Coal Manufacturing Company, in Ashland, Ky.. on the 18th to 22nd of September, 1868.

C. M. WILSON, Companying or the Companying Company

NOTICE.

INBANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Nelson Plummer, petition for final discharge, filed on the 10th day of September 1868. By order of the Court, the creditors of Nelson Plummer, Bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, No. 323 Scott Street, Covington, Ky., on the 3rd day of October, 1868, at 10 c'elbek, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the Bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts.

JNO. W. FINNELL, Register.

Jno. T. Levis, Assignee.

KENO.

A full assortment of all kinds, Hart & Co., 55
Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. FARO CHECKS.
\$70 will buy a set of 600. Hart & Co., 55 Dear

born Street, Chicago, Illinois. MARKED CARDS. Over 60 different kinds. Hart & Co., 55 Dear born Street, Chicago, Illinois.

DICE CLOTHS. All styles and prices. Hart & Co., 55 Dear-born Street, Chicago, Illinois. SEND FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE LIST Hart & Co., 55 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. sel6w3m

SEED WHEAT.

We are now receiving from Missouri and Illinois ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CHOICE SEED WHEAT, comprising three varieties, viz: The May, Gennessee and Southern Illinois White. For sale by Maysville, Ky; Sept. 10th, twawim

A GENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

Wanted-Ladies and Gentlemen in every town and city in the United States, to act as Agents for

AUSTIN & CO'S

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE. We are now selling a great variety of rich and val-uable goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Gold and Sil-yer Watches, Carpets, Furniture, Silver-plated Ware-Cutlery, Fine Jewelry, Sewing Machines. &c., com-prising nothing but useful articles wanted in every family, for ONE DOLLAR EACH, which cannot be purchased in any obtail store for twice that sum. amily, for ONE DOLLAR EACH, which cannot be purchased in any retail store for twice that sum. Our inducements to Arents are greater than any ther House in the Trade. Send for descriptive heaks in Clubs of Ten for 81, thirty for 83, fifty for 83, fifty for 83, fifty for 83, fifty for 84, the same ratio. Circulars, giving ull information, sent free of charge. Parties delirous of acting as agents will send in clubs, and relieve in return for the same, Dress Patterns, Wool Blankets, Gold or Silver Watch, Woolen Carpet, sewing Machine, Web of Cotton, and various other raliable articles, in proportion to the size of the lub. Address se2w4t 106 Summer Street, Boston, Mass,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING AT THE MAYSVILLE RAGLE OFICE. New Advertisements.

FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICE.

Dr. A. ANDRE, Of the faculty of medicine of Paris; formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris; Surgeon Major of the eastern army, (Crimea;) Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of lower Canada; regimental surgeon of the first class, received by a board of medical examiners of the State of Illinois, September 6, 1861; Surgeon of the U. S. A.

MEDAL OF HONOR

of the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera epidemic of 1854, &c., &c.
Fifteen years of continual study in the first schools of Europe, and large axperience in the treatment of All classes of diseases of the Genno-Urinary Organs in both seres, including Private Diseases.

which are more complicated than patients suppose, and require an extensive professional education, and more competency in their treatment than those QUASI healing them can obtain.

Every operation connected with the surgery of these organs will be performed with precision, such Extraction of the Stones from the Bladder, Ex-tirpation of the different Tumors of the Womb, of Polypus, Operations of the Varricocel, Congenital Phymous, Hgpospadias, Fistula, Strict-ures, Ovariotomy, &c.,

The Diseases Peculiar to Women are treated by Dr. Andre by a plan unknown in America, termed Dermic method. Thirty years of success have been obtained by the different Physi-cians in Europe who have practiced it.

Consultations
by letter or otherwise strictly confidential.
All letters requiring an answer,
must contain one postage stamp.
In urgent cases enclose \$5 with full
particulars, and medicine will be forwarded with
directions. FEE MODERATE.

The Cure Speedy and Sure, Office, and Eim. CINCINNA'TI. OHIO.

OFICE HOURS-AT ANY TIME.

P. O. Drawer 119. School Advertisements.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION

FOR THE **Education of the Deaf and Dumb**

AT DANVILLE.

The next session of this institution will commence October 1. The astitution is open to all the Deaf Mutes in the State between the ages of ten and thirty years. The sooner they are brought after ten the better. In cases of ind ney, clothing will be furnished if necessary; but general parents are required to furnish clothing. Applicants for admission must be of sound mine, of good character, and in good health, and free from any contagiaus disease.

good health, and ... ase. For further particulars, address J. A. JAOCBS, Principal, Danville, Ky.,

MAYSVILLE

SEMINARY. The thirty-fourth year of this institution will

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1868. The Principal, in token of the sincerity of his purpose to maintain the previous high character of the Seminary, has secured the services of the Hon. Wy. H. SAVAGE, who will devote his entire time TERMS-\$50 per annual session. No deduction H. R. BLAISDELL

MAYSLICK ACADEMY. My school at Mayslick, Kentucky, opens SEPTEMBER 16th, 1868, and will continue forty weeks. Terms as heretofore, and very moderate. See Circular. augl3w7w H. TURNER,

Safetn Fire Jacket.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

J. B. HARRIS' Safety Fire Jacket

CAR HEATER AND MODERATOR, For Smoking and Hot Air Flues.

dispensing with the use of stoves and fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the lacket may be attached. Having obtained of the United States letters patent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfacsion where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired, I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "Ne Plus Ultra Paint Works," cor-ner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Rail-road, Ninth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa. july22wly Soddlerp, aning!

SADDLERY.

An excellent and large stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, WINTER AND SUMMER HORSE COVERS, CUR-RY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES. HARNESS, AND TRACES,

BUILDING MATERIAL

CASH!!

OR TO PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS. The best material and the most expert workmen employed.
Orders of all kinds promptly attended to, and repairing done with neatness and despatch. Call on Market st., East side, Maysville, Ky.

Law Cards.

S. BANKRUPT LAW. S. BANKRUTT LAW.

All persons desirous of taking the benefit of the above named law, are informed that we are now prepared, with all necessary forms &c., to file applications and petitions before the Register, and in the U. S. District Courts, and to prosecute all classes of actions under said law.

All Business Promptly Attended to.

TAYLOR & GILL, ia22 twawly chiyl8

Maysville, Ky. WADSWORTH & LEE,

W H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties.

By Prompt attention given to the collection of all in its twawly HENRY T. STANTON, Attorney at Law,

EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY. OFFICE-No. 10, Court Street. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges.

[In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given to take depositions at his office.]

H. SAVAGE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Will practice n the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Will also attend to cases of Bankrupton the U.S. District Court. Den Goods.

FIRST -08-

CHILDA, GLARK

THE SEASON.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SAYING

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CONSUMERS OF

Dry Goods Generally, that we are now in receipts of our fall supply of

NWE GOODS!

All of which have been selected with great care from

The Best Stocks of Goods

UNDERSELL

-IN-NEW YORK

In addition to our regular stock, and regular makes o orsets and Rid Gloves.

WE HAVE A ...

of each which we propose to sell at

"JOB LOT"

GREAT BARGAINS

KID GLOVES. Only one dollar per pair, Woven French Corsets,

WHALE BONE STAYS, Only one dollar per pair. CALL EARLY AS WE DO NOT EXPECT TO HAVE ANY

-MORE AT THE SAME PRICE! OUR STOCK OF

BLACK and COLORED ATPACCA

IS LARGE, AND COMPLETE, EMBRACING ALL THE CHOICE SHADES

COLORED GOODS. D. D. DUTY & CO. Mayaville, Ky., September 1, 1868, M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE

WHOLESALE DEALERS

enooin M notevi FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

PERET PERET FIREWORKS

ARE CONSTANTLY RE-CEIVING NEW GOODS, AND KEEP ALWAYS ASSORTED STOCK WHICH THEY OF

FER TO MER-CHANTS ON FA-VORABLE TERMS feb26wly. CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS. S. E. Corner of Pearl and Race Sts., CINCINNATI, O., Would call the attention of Cash Buyers to their cheap stock of Dry Goods.

Aprlw6m

GEORGE COX & SON,

GEORGE COX.] DEALERS IN [W. H. COX. FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS. Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

Housekeeping Goods Generally, mriltwaw. Second street, Maysville, Ky Academn of Disitation.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION. MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Academy, which was founded by Sisters from St. Louis, is located on the bank of the Ohio. The situation is healthy, and possesses every advantage that could be desired; while the extensive grounds attached to the Academy, afford ample space for exercise in the open air. The academic year commences on the 1st of September, and ends

TERMS: Board and Tuiton, including washing, mending, bed and bedding, \$20 per annum.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and Languages form extra charge. Dancing is taught by Professor Pinguely, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

injyZwam

Merchant Cailors and Clothiers. THE GREAT DECLINE!

MONEY SCARCE

CLOTHING ABUNDANT.

W. B. KAHN & Co.

MERHCANT AILORS.

CLOTHIERS,

No. 37, Second street, (ADJOINING CHINA PALACE,)

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of cloth ng and furnishing goods, makes it to every man' ng and furnishing goods, makes it to every man's interest to buy, and buy NOW!

The decline in many kinds of cloths, cassimeres and other goods for gentleman's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and

W. B. KAHN & CO.

propose to keep always square with the market A LITTLE BELOW. THEY MANUFACTURE

CLOTHING!

ALL THEIR OWN

and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their stock is now .

UNSUUALLY LARGE N EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS and they are determined to sell largely regardless of

ALL COMPETITORS.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRT!

THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS. LINEN AND PAPER

s large and cheaper than any west of the mountains. All kinds of underclothing. DRAWERS.

> UNDERSHIRTS. SOCKS. SUSPENDERS.

NECK TIES. &c., &c., &c., at astonishing low rates—the very latest styles and the very BEST TERMS. CALL AND SEE US ANYHOW.

L'ALL AND WINTER GOODS! LOUIS STINE. JERRY F. YOUNG.

W. B. KAHN CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHERS,

No. 43 East Second street

MERCHANT TAILORS

[One door west of White & Hunt's Cigar Store.] MAYSVILLE, KY .. Respectfully inform the public that they have just received a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising everything pertaining to a gentleman's outfit, which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest rate for cash. They solicit a call from their friends, and pledge their best efforts to give satisfaction.

sel@watwly

Jewelra &c.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY

ALBERT & LILLESTON,

WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS

No. 35, Second Streeet, (China Palace) MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they have just opened an entirely new, large and beautiful stock of American, English and Geneva GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS. jewelry of every description and Clocks of the best

COMPETITION! making greenbacks as good as gold. All goods WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. Watches and Jewelry repaired by the best of work-men in the West, and full

WILL DEFY ALL

-0R-No Charge. WE COME TO STAY! We Stay to do the Business. ALBERT & LILLESTON.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Marble Dorks MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS. H. GILMORE Market street. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country soilcited. Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon. [myl3 ly TOB PRINTING IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART. TOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

Dry Goods, &c MEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

NEW OPENING

New Spring Goods,

NEW BARGAINS!

NEW PRICES.

-AT THE-Cheap Dry Goods Store.

MULLINS & HUNT

Are now receiving

Lenos, Piques, Percales, Grenadines, Lawns, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Brilliants, Swisses, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Gymps, Trimmings, Fringes, Lustres, Alpacas, Poplins, Robes de Voyage, and

Many other New Dress Materials

THE DEPARTMENTS FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

Are admirably assorted with Classimeres,
Cloths, Tweeds,
Cottonades, Linen Drills,
Lucks, Drap d' Ete, Replenants,
Doeskins, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Collars,
uspenders, and all Goods adapted to a gentleman's complete outfit.

-IN THE-House Furnishing Department

We had a large line of Towels and Towelings Doylies, Napkins, Table Covers, Damasks, and

OIL CLOTHS,

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Hemp Carpets, Rag Carpets, Cloth List Carpets, Dutch Wool Carpets, Venetian Carpets, Cotton Warp Carpets, Wool and Worsted Carpets, all-wool Carpets, in fine, medium, superfine and extra fine Two-ply, English Kidderminster Carpets, and Hartford Imperial Three-ply.

A general stock of New Goods now opening, and ders for additional supplies continually going for-

MULLINS & HUNT,

Coal Merchants &c.

Second St., Maysville, Ky. May 21st, 1868.-ju3w

A TTENTION! Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that hey have greatly reduced the price of

> SHIPPING TOBACCO AND OTHER

PRODUCE,

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES. WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE

PRICE OF COAL! which we will sell at 12 cents in the yard or at 23 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with POGUE, DUKE & CO.

apr3ow&twtf

sr25w&twtf

COME TO STAY!

Thompson & Co.,

HAVE OPENED A NEW

at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of

COALYARD

Bituminous Coal. Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Book store will

Carriages. CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the

I will continue the business at the OLD STAND,

BIERBOWER & ALLEN,

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and or sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies. REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, And at Reasonable Prices.

R. C. BIERBOWER,

STYLISH EQUIPAGES! CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND ATLOWEST RATES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS!

ALLEN & BURROUGHS. cond st., between Sutton and Wall, MAYSVILLE, KY.

NEWS ITEMS The polls have closed, after the hardest political battle ever fought in Maine. The vote has been immense, exceeding the largest ever before cast. The indications from a few scattering towns are that the Republicans will

kave upward of 22,000 majority.

The city of Augusta, which was the scene of the hardest fight, and which was almost given up by the Republicans this morning, has given upward of 200 majority for Chamberlain. This is a gain on last year, and a much more decided one on the vote of last spring, when a Democratic Mayor was chosen by fifty-five majority.
Elsewhere we have made tremendous gains.

Lewiston gave 700 majority, a gain of 200, and other places in proportion. We shall probably have every county, and can safely promise Grant 30,000 majority in November.

WEST POINT, since its first establishment on March 16, 1802, had admitted 4,800 cadets, of whom 2,218 were graduated. The total appropriations for the Academy for the period of sixty-six years have amounted to \$8,552,239. This includes the cost of the grounds, improve-ments and educational apparatus, as well as the pay of the professors and the subsistence of

TOOTHACHE, according to the London Lancet, can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid; To one drachm of collodium add two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelantionous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Kentncky Christian Association met in Lexington last week, beginning on Tuesday and quest, Mr. Redding was declared a lunatic closing on Tuesday afternoon. It comprised about one hundred and twenty delegates from nearly all parts of the States, and besides the routine of business transacted by the body there were frequent adresses and sermous by the most distinguished divines. The follow-ing officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Rev. L. B. Miller; Treasurer, Prof. H. H. Weite; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. McGarvey.

HEAP OF TRUTH.—There is a "heap of truth" in the following from the Rock Island

Argus: Thousands of soldiers, all over the land, begin to see through the hypocrisy, wickedness and corruption of the radical party, and are going for a change. They are beginning to see that they have been used to place the negro above their own race, and to mortgage the white man's property and labor for ages to come in order to carry out the wicked and tyrannical and unconstitutional rule of the radical party. They will now show that their love of country and race is superior, they will throw off this corrupt radical party and bring into power once more the good old fashioned Jackson days of honesty and reverence for the constitution and laws.

THE Hippocampus a propeller which left Chicago the other day, went down in a gale, causing a heavy loss of life. The number who perished is not known. Fifteen persons, who clung to portions of the wreck, were rescued, after being more than twenty-four hours in the water.

A gentleman visited Wooster, Ohio, a few days ago, looking for a site on which to build a paper mill. As soon as his errand was known, the business men of the place, instead of raising their rents and the price of lots, at once proposed to furnish him, free of cost, a suitable site and a steam engine to run his machienry, He accepted the proposition, and will erect a mill that will cost about

LENGEL NOT DEAD .- The reported death of Herr Lengel, the animal trainer, occurring from the attack of a lion in Ames' Menagerie and Circus, at Madison, Indiana, is contradicted by Doc. Chambers, business manager for Mr. Ams, who informs us that Mr. Lengel is rapidly recovering from the wounds received, and in a few days will again take his place in the dens of the wild beast from whice he made so narrow an escape,

gers and Carpet-bagism. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln had appointed General Shepley Military Governor of Louisiana in 1862, he addressed to that officer the the rebels and traitors? following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON D. C.,) November 21st, 1862.

Deae Sir: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there exist the property of the control of the there could be no possible object in such elec-tion. We do not particularly need members started in the little village of Memphis in this of Congress from those States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be memicitizens of Louisiana are willing to the memicitizens of Louisiana are willing to the memicitizens of Louisiana are willing to the memicitizens of Louisiana are willing to be memicitizens of Louisiana are willing to the memicitizens of Louisiana are will be a constructed to the louisian Constitution: and that other respectable citi-zens there are willing to vote for them and thereby to influence the soldier vote, knowing send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as they would be understood (and, perhaps, really so,) ful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat. Yours, very truly,

GEN. G. F. SHEPLEY. Mr. Lincoln, it thus appears, throught that carpet-bagism was "disgraceful and outra-geous," and declared, that, if he were a member of Congress, he "would vote against admit ting" any carpet-bagger "to a seat"! This is what Mr. Lincoln thought. What do his professed followers think of it? Can they in their own thoughts deny its justness. No: We defy them to deny it. They must admit it; and with their admission down goes the

The Wickedest Man in America,

"The wickedest man in New York" having ired from business, Parson Brownlow, the Wickedest Man in America, is now left with out a pretence to competition in that field is quite equal to the extensive situation. We have only to glance at the successive issues of the press of Tennessee to discover day by day a new proof of his enter-prise. At present the Wickedest Man in America is concocting a scheme to organize a colored militia for the purpose of more effectcolored militia for the purpose of more effect-ually dragonnading the white people of his State previous and up to the day of election. It happens that this preject runs directly counter both to the Constitution and certain explicit laws of Congress. The President has notified him of this fact, and intimated that if a standing army is to be kept in Tennessee it must be an army of the United States and it must be an army of the United States and not a janizary guard of the Wickedest Men. Whereupon the W. M. storms according to his Whereupon the W. M. storms according to his wont. And what a mouth and pen he has at his will! An extensive knowledge of religion, and much practice in a species of inverted or diabolical preaching, give him a command of blasphemy which John Allen in his wickedest day would simply have withered under. Yet this man, backed up by the Radical Congress and the sentiment of the Radical party, is absolute despotism of a region purporting to be one of the United States of America.

BEAUTIFUL DEATH SCENE.—When one of Martin Luther's children lay on her deathbed, the great man approached her and said to her: "My dear, little daughter, my beloved Margaret, you would willingly remain with your earthly parents; but if God call you, you will go with your heavenly father?"

"Yes, dear father, it is as God pleases."

"Dear little girl!" he exclaimed, "Oh, how I love you! The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak."

He then took the Rible and reed to be about

He then took the Bible and read to her the passage, "The dead men shall live; together with my dead body shall arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust, for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." He then said; "My danger than the said of the out the dead." He then said: "My daughter, enter thou into thy resting place in peace.' She turned her eyes toward him and said, with touching simplicity, "Yes father."

A dispatch from the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Colorado states that Mr. Belden, a Democrat, is elected Delegate to Congress from that Territory.

The Election in Main

Our dispatches from Maine this morning in-licate the election of Chamberlin, the Radical candidate for Governor, by a majority vari-ously estimated at from 16,000 to 20,00. It will probably not fall below the former, and will certainly not exceed, the latter figure. This, compared with the Radical vote of 1866, as given in our Boston and New York specials, shows a decrease of the Radical majority of several thousand. The election returns of 1867 are not to be taken as a basis for a comparison, as in that campaign issues were made on the liquor question, which caused a large number of the Radical voters to go with the Democratic party. The election of 1867 was not one to determine the actual strength of the two parties, while the election of yesterday was one to bring out every voter on the side of his partisan prejudices. The measures resorted to by the Radical party were such as to insure every vote in their behalf that could be coaxed, bribed or compelled. While we expected the Radical majority to exceed 20,000, we were not prepared to be the their behalf the coaxed and the coaxed are the coaxed as th

to hear that it had fallen off so materially from the majority of 1866; and if, with all their appliance of money, corruption and bribery, the Radicals could not hold their own in one of their best strongholds, they certainly cannot look for success in the West, where their political enginery is not so remarks. and where the great producing classes feel most keenly the oppressions of Radical mis-rule and taxation. The gallant Democracy of Maine gained substantially a victory—having more than held their own against the most corrupt and desperate political organization that ever had an existence. - Cin. En.

A Sad Case.

A few days ago Mr. John Redding, a farmer of Bracken county, was committed to the in-sane asylum at Lexington. After proper inand his confinement in the asylum ordered by the court. His insanity is traced to the fact that he was drafted and wrongfully compelled to pay out, during the late civil war. owned a small farm, which in the most favora-able seasons barely yielded a subsistence to his large family. At the time of the draft Mr. Redding contended that he was over age; that there was another and a younger man of the same name in the county, who was the person drafted. His neighbors say these things were so; but at the time he could obtain no fair hearing, and rudely, without delay, was ordered to report to the provest marshal. He felt ed to report to the provost marshal. He felt that he could not leave his helpless family, and there was no alternative but to pay out. To do this he was compelled to boroow money at a high rate of interest. To add to his tronbles, his crop turned out badly, and he was unable to re-pay the borrowed money. These things so weighed upon his mind as to drive him mad. He has manifested no viciousness, but under his management his little property was being wasted. In the crop season he woul get up in the middle of the night, hitch up his horse and plow until daylight, then detach horse and plow until daylight, then detach the horse, mount him, ride off, and be gone perhaps five or six days, trading for farms, stock, &c. It is hoped that under the excellent treatment at the Asylum he will be fully re stored .- Covington (Ky.) Journal, 5th.

The Radicals Demand that the United States Flag be Hauled Down.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 10.] Last Tuesday, as the uniformed negro Rad ical club marched by the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee, the embers cheered lustily for Crant and Colfax, winding up each cheer with yells unearthly in their character. This was perhaps, all right, and only elicited a smile of compassion for the poor deluded blacks, and a glance of scorn for the wretched white beings who are leading the negro to his ruin. Not content, however, with cheering and yelling, they, in marching under the flag displayed in front of the committee rooms, cried out, "Pull down

Now it happens that the "Seymour and Blair rag," referred to was a United States flag, one of these very "rags" to sustain which a bloody war was waged by the Government, that these Radicals now claim to support with such ardor; one of the very "rags" about which Gen. Dix, when Secretary of War, which Gen. Dix, when Secretary of War, wrote a letter to Lieut Caldwell, of the revenue cutter, on duty here at the time, ordering him What Mr. Lincoln Thought of Carpet-bag- to shoot down the first man who pulled it down. To this complexion has it come at last. a Radical procession demands that the flag of ent be pulled down

Card from the Father of General Jeff. C. Davis. MEMPHIS, CLARK COUNTY IND.,)

September 10, 1868. To the Citizens and Soldiers of Indiana: There is in circulation a false report in relation to my son, Geo. Jeff. C. Davis; which county where there is a Grant and Colfax club, composed of white men and negroes. The report is this, that I had received a letter at the same time they were not only uttering a lie, but slandering the General. As ever one who knows him, knows if he were at home and I brand any and any shall say to the contrary.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Sen.

Valuable Acquisition

In the list of the transfers of real estate in Louisville, there has been no transaction of recent date more important than the sale on Saturday last of the beautiful residence of This James Trabue, Esq., on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, to B. W. Wood, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. January & Wood, proprieof the Maysville cotton mills, for the sum of \$40,000. It is a matter of no small impor-tance to the business interests of Louisville to whole edifice of reconstruction, whose foundation is carpet-bagism, and whose superstructure is carpet-baggers.

Secure the equisition of citizens of Mr. Wood's secure the acquisition of citizens of Mr. Wood is one of the most successful manufacturers in the West, and wi l in all probability employ his wealth and business experience in developing the manufacturing interests of Louisville. - Lou.

Gounon, the composer, lives in a very hand some house in Paris. He is a polished and cultivated gentleman, has a fine, intelligent, open face, and, what with his graceful manners and easy politeness, makes a most pleas-ing impression on all those who come in contact with him. He is of medium hight, strong broad shouldered, with blonde hair and full whiskers of the same color; and looks more like a German than a son of the South. On ly his flashing black eyes are those of a Frenchman. He is fifty years old, but looks considerably younger. Twelve or fifteen years ago he was still walking about in the dress of an abbe, and firmly determined to become a priest, but has long since gotten over that notion, and is now happily maried to the daughter of the late German pianist and professor of music, Zimmerman. His next oppera will be "Francesa di Rimine."

to be one of the United States of America.

We notice the press generally discerns the fitness of the title with which we recently invested the Tsmessee parson. Pass him round as The Wickedest Man in America. Itt est.

Buffalo Courier.

When one of Martin Luther's children lay on her deathbed, the great man approached her and said

Reno and Anderson, the Adams Express robbers, were committed to jail, yesterday, in Windsor, Canada, to await the formal requisition of our Government, their extradition having been ordered. Mr. Weir, of this city

There is a German Democratic club in New York, nearly five hundred strong, all the mem-bers of which have hitherto voted the Republi-

LATE advices from Mexico say that it was reported that the insurgents in Sierra Puebla had been defeated in hattle, losing all their artillery and many prisoners.

China, Glass, & Queensware. GREAT REDUCTION!

IN PRICES OF

CHINA, GLASS

PHE BELANOIT.

QUEENSWARE

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY'S

CHEAP CHINA STORE!

O OUR PRIENDS AND C

No. 30 EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving a fresh supply of everything kept in a first class China Store, and are determined The Hest Stocks of Goo UNDERSELL

LOWEST

Both at Wholesale and Retail. Give us a call and AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

> REMEMBER THE PLACE, No. 80 East Second Street.

Maysville, Ky., April 18, 1868, ial ly COOKING STOVES GOOD NEWS

FOR EVERYBODY! 50 PER CENT SAVED ---TA

The New Cheap China Store

S. N. MEYER, At his old stand, Second st.

My friends and customers are informed that I have just received and opened

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

QUEENS WARE, CHINA, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS

Z Glassware, LAO FANCY TOILET SETTS, MOTTO MUGS,

CHINA TOY SETTS, MIRRORS, COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,

and of every other article usually found in a first elass establishment of this branch of trade. Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly represented. Come and see for yourself.
Having formed a connection with one of the largest houses in the West, who make their purchases at rates from 25 to 50 per cent. less than they can be bought by small houses, I am enabled to offer all goods in my line of business at prices which hold ent unrivalled inducements to purchasers.

AND TO ALL WHOLESALE BUYERS.

I will sell goods, in Maysville, AT CINCINNATI JOBBING PRICES

S. N. MEYER. Next door to S. S. Mine, 's Shoe Store, deel7 watwly.

Contectionery. SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

GEORGE ARTHUR'S. No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream satoons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours have them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter &c. **Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! I have an unusually large and well selected as-orthment of TOYS, designed expressly for the CANDIES GEO. ARTHUR.

is good and nice. FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS, A GYAH

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in A good stock of the best

FIRE CRACKERS YHARLES H. WOLFF & CO

all low for CASH GEORGE ARTHUR, Mayaville, Dec. 6, 1866. Boots and Shore

BALL & HOWE. SUCCESSORS TO TO MOOIS GAT

B. A. WALLINGFORDMON Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will

SECRETARION DEALERS IN BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS t his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at

DRY DRACHEROS. DESIRABLE GOODS! We will continue the manufacturing of

LADIES' AND MENS' Housekeeping Goods Con-BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY EXPERIENCED AND AGAIN COMPETENT WORKMEN.

OF THE VISITATION. DRESH ARRIVALS.

ST RECEIVED

250 bls Louisville L Plaster Paris.
Land Plaster. We shall keep a constant supply of the above dur-ing the season, and solicit orders from the trade, mrl4 68tw & R. G. JANUARY CO BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

AT THE MAYSVILLE RAGLE OFICE.

Stoves and Cinmare. NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER.

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE, MONOR TO TACK Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.
These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIR FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety nectness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be I also here a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, tollet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, ac., I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a HARRY ATIN WARE,

And am prepared to offer to the trade such induce ments as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to
Roofing.

Gutterins.

Spouting, and
General job work.

All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper brass and iron.

HUGH POWER.

N. COOPER,

No. 21 & 23 SECOND STREET, Opposit Court I have determined to sell out my large stock of

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST. Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was sold in this market.

hardware.

-(Direct from the Pactories.)

We have just been receiving the LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this mar-ket. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Claffin's best Boots.
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Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
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A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
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Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes. Iron's Shoes.

John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes
And all other A 1 brands of calf, kin and morocco

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order. THE TRADE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IN TERMS CASH. OWENS & BARKLEY. TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUM-

> HARDWAREDE STITE MISTAGE HARDY SALERY, SADDLERY, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all kinds,) Rifles and Pistols.

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AND SADDLERY, Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.

OWENS & BARKLEY. TERMS CASH. Planing Mill. M. J. CHASE.

of the late firm of Manker, Chase & Co., of Ripley

RENTUCKY Planing and Flooring Mill.

Doors, Sash and Blind FACTORY

CHASE, DIMMITT & COLLINS, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS WALENESS, AND TRACES,

BUILDING MATERIAL,

FENCE POSTS, PALINGS, whow mages teal ATH,

MOULDINGS,

Pine and Poplar Lumber,

Corner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward,) MAYSVILLE, KY

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We are prepared to supply the public with the most durable and best paint that is now in use, for Houses, Railroad Care, Steamboats, and all other purposes where durability and safety against fire or exposure is required.

The materials from which our paint is composed, are of a nature that will not corrode from long exposure, neither will it contract with cold, or expand with heat. It will not crack or blister after it gets thoroughly dry, as most other paints do when they are exposed to heat.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

is much lighter than lead, will cover a much large surface than the same weight of lead, and will make as smooth finish as any other paint. It can be finished up in any color that may be desired and still retain all of its are, weather, and water-proo-THE PROTECTORATE PAINT

THE PROTECTORATE PAINT

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HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

WILLIAM DIAL ERS IN ALL KINDS OF Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,

successors to E. GRAT.]

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving frem New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, pur-chased at the lowest net cash

prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cin-cinati quotations; and consumers at Cincinati quotations:

New Orleans
and island sugars.

crushed, pilverized, Rio,
Java and Laguavra coffees,
mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kits, fine green and black
teas, fine cut the wing tobaccoe, summer, opal and star candles, German and
alm soap, cinnamon, envelopes, letter and
note papers, imported segars, oysters and
lobsters, sardines, washboards, native and foreign
wines, apple, French and pale brandies, gins, Scotch
ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which
we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all
kinds of country produce.

Sall orders sent us shall be filled in the same
manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as
if the parties purchasing were personally present.
We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all eases.
sept12 july? by HAMILTON GRAY & Co.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. PEARCE, Wholesale Grocer

agay, and h dra linnie Hear COMMISSION MERCHANT. Satton street, opposite the Hill House MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS.

Rio, Java and Laguayra coffee,
Crushed, granulated and coffee A sugar, Lovering's,
Choice N. O. and I sland sugar,
Baltimore sirups, in bbls, half bbls and kegs.
New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kits,
Choice green and black teas,
Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs,
Fancy tellet and barsoaps,
Star and isllow candles, shot,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
New Castle sods, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cutchewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Cove oysters, spices, matches,
Raisins, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and jute twine . 2 dage,
Rice, starch, &c.
I offer to the trade also a large variety of

LIQUORS,

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles, fine French brandy, champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the safe and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

**F I respectfully solicit the orders of the tradegenerally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

mari2 by W. L. PEARCE.

CHARLES A. LOVE.

Commission & Forwarding

MERCHANT, Second st. below Sutten,

MAYSVILLE, KT.

DEALER IN Farm implements, grain, grass and garden seeds of every variety. my stock of heavy groceries, such as Sugars

Sugars,
Teas,
Coffee
Syrups,
Molasses, &c. &c.,
is complete. Having been purchased during the lare
decline in goods, we are prepared to compete, both
in quality, and price with any house in the city.
I am offering below, Cincinnati prices a large assortment of Canned Fruits.

Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Raisns, Figurrants, green & dried apples, peaches, &c., &c., WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Farmers wanting a reaper, or mower will find her interest to call and examine the CHAMPION,

the best and cheapest machine ever sold in this market. Circulars sent free on receipt of address. I am prepared to receive and forward all kinds of goods at lower rates than the lowest, parties having TOBACCO, or anything to ship, will de well to call and see as before making their arrangements.

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-AND DEALERS IN-LID ONLA Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally S. E. corner Second & Sutton sts., MAYSVILLE, KY. Terms Cash!

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, NEW ORLE ANS SUGAR OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

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Wholesale Grocers, GRAIN. Commission & Forwarding Merchants, No. 15 Market St.,

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The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

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My new stock having been imported at very low old rates, enables me to Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati has sham Bills.

Country dealers and housekeepers will save from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhera Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded

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GREAT DEPOT OF SELECTION Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and

A splendid assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molas cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladies, tea sets, communion sets, ice pitchers, cake, bread and card baskets.

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300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities; Japanned tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamented; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steels, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, all at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASHI

100 Pair Flower Vases,

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GROCERY, PRODUCE, Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, mattings, rugs, door mats, buggy m A beautiful and large assortment of

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Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases verstrung scale, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375.

Extra large, fine square grand Pianos, 330, 330, 330.

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A dressing which healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

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For Dyspensia or Indigestion, Listless-tess, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they For Liver Complaint and its variets symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sich Headache, Jaundice or Green Sichiess, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be justice to the first the district of the contest the contest of For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side Buck and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complain sappear.
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As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and refleve the stomach.

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